

10/777, 764

Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 3 on page 28 with the following paragraph:

In either case, the images may then be displayed within a custom built, graphical user interface. The program may display images by simply copying the contents of the "child" buffer into a special display buffer, causing the image to be displayed on the screen (see step 32 in FIGS. 1F and 1G).

NB
6/5/09

Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 1 on page 52 with the following paragraph: 153

After normal color medical image data has been collected, converted to HSI color space and stored, a subject color medical image may be compared to that data and abnormal pixels may be identified (see step 55 in FIGS. 1D and 1E) in accordance with, for example, the following functions.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 12 on page 53 with the following paragraph:

After the program that is built grabs an image into the "child" buffer, it may display it in an image window (see step 32 in FIGS. 1F and 1G). Then the image may be analyzed pixel by pixel to show where the image pixels are located on the color wheel. This mapping process may be termed the "Map Back" function. During this process of mapping the pixels to the color wheel, the program may be effectively displaying the hue and saturation of each pixel in the image. This is because on the color wheel, the distance between the pixel location and the center is a measure of the saturation, while the angle between that line and the red axis is a measure of the hue. However, instead of actually calculating the hue and saturation for every pixel in the image, the program may convert an RGB value directly into a color wheel location using